CONCLUSION
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The present study was conducted on 111 out
door and indoor patients of surgery department of M.L.B.
Out of these 111 cases, who were examined by this FNAB
technique, the maximum 31 cases belonged to Breast lump,
26 were of lymphnode enlargement, 25 were of abdominal
lump, 8 were of thyroid swelling, 6 were of salivary gland
swelling, 8 were of soft tissue swellings, 5 were of
prostatic enlargement and 4 were of miscellaneous.

The positivity of aspiration was 92% in our
study. The FNAB report was valid in 96% cases, in comparison
to histological report.

Incidence of complications in our study was
nil. It is clearly evident from above observations that
FNAB technique is fairly accurate and possible in majority
of cases.

It is effective, safe, inexpensive and simple
diagnostic procedure and of great help to diagnose various
lumps and swellings present on any part of body. This proce-
dure is well suited to peripheral level where diagnostic
facilities are scanty.

The fear of complications in this technique is
unfounded I hereby recommend this technique for routine OPD
procedure.